SPOILERS

EXPOSED

Round Shot from the Herald's Battery Hitting the Pillagers Encamped in the Adirondacks.

ANOTHER HOT ONE

Specious Methods Whereby a Corporation Aimed to Secure Valuable State Lands in Exchange for Worthless Property.

FAITHLESS PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Virgin Forest Appraised at but Nominal Figures and Denuded Tracts Given High Value.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BEBALD.]
ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1891.—Two good, solid
round shot have been fired into the lumberman's -the State Forest Commission. will take several more to batter down the

white walls and show the blackness of the in-

Shot No. I was an extract from the records of the Secretary of State proving that Forestry Comssioner Theodore B. Basselin on August 14, 1890,

although sworn to protect the forest for the State, Lumber Company, to devastate and destroy it. Shot No. 2 showed that Henry D. Patton, of the Everton Lumber Company, was favored by the change of lands with the State, whereby the State

is asked to take 26,000 acres of denuded territory for 12,000 scres of the finest timber that man ever And it has also been proved that many applications for a land exchange under the same law have

been steadily refused. It was not until after Commissioner Basselin hitched up with Patton that the ssion changed its policy and granted Patton's other company the right to select what State

It will be remembered that Assemblyman Floyd J. Hadley in 1887 introduced and worked through the Legislature the bill which became Chapter No. State by allowing it to consolidate its holdings in the wilderness, through exchanging outlying plots for contiguous private laud. The law seemed to be a step toward securing the long desired State park

But the HEBALD has shown that the law was really lumbermen-to provide a way for them into the a reasonable cost to the State. The State owns nent domain to obtain at its real value the private lumbermen will prevent the State from getting these lands, except at an enormous cost.

Their plan was a simple one. They cansed the of which Forestry Commissioner selin's is one, and caused contracts to be put of timber every year. The State can-not now get possession of these lands for a State park without first paying an enormous sum to satify those contracts. The attorneys for cess in this particular. They openly boast that the lumbermen have so fixed things that the creation of a State Adirondack park is out of the ques

Having thus tied up private holdings, the lumber schemers set to work to gobble the lands already in the possession of the State. With an bonest Forest Commission in office it is hard to see how this part of the plot could be worked. But it seems it has been worked, and documents filed a week ago in the State Comptroller's office prove it. Here is the way they did it.

CHANGED TACTICS OF THE COMMISSION. Soon after the Forestry Commission changed front and granted Commissioner Basselin's lumber partner, Mr. Patton, the privilege of exchanging lands with the State, Lawver Ronnau, of Albany, applied to Judge Beman, of Franklin county, and Judge Fry, of Hamilton county, to appoint appraisers to value the State lands the Everton Company wanted to gobble and also the lands they offered in exchange. On October 16, 1893, Judge Beman appointed an old friend, Floyd J. Hadley, who originated the bill for the exchange of lands and put it through the Legislature.

It must not be forgotten that the Forest Commis-

It must not be forgotten that the Forest Commission had condemned this law and had steadly refused to recommend any exchange until Mr. Patton made application, which was one month after he became a partner of Commissioner Basselin in the lumber business. Then the commission changed front and up pope Floyd J. Hadley, the father of the bill, as an appraiser for the Everton Company and the State as well.

On October 21, 1850, Judge Fry appointed Peter Harris, of Hamilton county, as a second appraiser. On November 20 Hadley and Harris selected Horace I, King, of Clinton county, as the third appraiser. On that same day each one of these men—Hadley, Harris and King—took oath before Judge Fry to faithfully and fairly appraise the value of the various lands belonging to the State and those offered in exchange therefor by the Everton Lumber Company.

various latures electing to the State and those of company.

APPRAISAL OF THE LANDS.

How did they execute this trust?

They started out by looking at the land from a lumberman's standpoint. There was no consideration of the value of the lands to the State for park purposes or for protection to the water supply of the State or for the public health or for the benefit of agriculture. No considerations of this character entered into the appraisers calculations. That was evidently not the appraisers looked at the lands from the Everton Company's standpoint and not from the State interest, I quote from the coming page of their report, filed December 30, with the State computoller. They say that "the most desirable timber lots of the State lie in township twelve, McCoomb's purchase, Franklin county. The size and shape of the lots and their location within a tolerably convenient distance from the east branch of the St. Regis River, down which the timber from this township will naturally go, gives these lots a commercial value largely in excess of the lots in townships fourteen and fifteen."

ALWAYS TIMBER.

It is always timber, timber, timber, straight through the report. They talk of how easy or difficult it may be to dam rivers or float logs, and place the value of forcat land solely on the question of the supply of timber and how cheaply it can be marketed.

Townships 14 and 15, which they speak of, contain the very cream of the State's property in the

the supply of timber and how cheaply it can be marketed.

Townships 14 and 15, which they speak of, contain the very cream of the State's property in the woods. It is the region in the towns of Duane and Westerly, around Mecham Lake, the wildest and most picturesque patt of the whole processor. The appraisers say that "in fixing values here, we were perpleved by the marvellous irregularity of shape and size and the singular isolation of the signity-one parceis are extremely regular in shape, being nearly all othes. Then these sworn appraisers value that Mr. Dana would make a very spicy and interesting shape and when land near by it has been recently sold at \$10 an acre, at \$1 an acre. I have been told

The Everton Lumber Company have appraised 13,355 acres of State land, every acre of which is worth from \$5 to \$10, at an average price of \$1 82. For 12,000 acres to be selected from the 13,355, they offer in exchange 35,392 acres, from which 26,000 are to selected, nearly all of which is absolutely worthless for park purposes, and on which their appraisers have put an average valuation of \$1.30 an acre.

an acre.

This is the whole scheme in a nutshell,
EXEMIT FROM TAXATION.

It will be argued by the Everton company that
their lands cannot be so very worthless or they
would have reverted to the State long ago for the
non-payment of taxes. They would have so reverted if they could, but they could not, as I shall
show.

rooted if they could, but they could not, as I shall show.

These lands formerly belonged to the Adirondack Raifroad Company. By law they have been exempt from taxation for over twenty years.

The railroad company recently sold the lands with others to the Adirondack Timber and Mineral Company. The Everton Lumber Company is an offshoot of that company. Thus Mr. Patton has it in his power to ofer the exchange, and thus it is that the lands have not reverted to the State. What difference did it make to the railroad company if thad 30,000 acres of worthless land if it cost nothing to carry it?

Suddealy the Everton Lumber Company is formed with Henry D. Patton gets control of the Forest Commission by making one of the Commissioners his business partner, and now we see that that commission recommends the exchange of the denuded lard for State primeval forest. The railroad company did not give the worthless land away, but held it for something to turn up. Something has turned up, and Forest Commissioner Basselin has turned up with it.

ACCUSED OF UNHOLY LOVE.

BEV. J. T. BILLY CHARGED WITH IMPROPER PA-

MILIARITIES WITH WOMEN. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PHTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 8, 1891.—Some facts concern-

ing the trial of the Rev. J. T. Riley, of the Metho-dist Episcopal Church, which has been in progress here since Monday, were made public to-day. The charges against him are in aubstance as follows:-"First-Imprudent and unministerial conduct, as

revealed in the alleged practice of improper familiarities with women other than his wife; and imporality, based upon the alleged fact that Mr. Riley's conduct with Mrs. William Minnick contributed to the strained relations which coiminated in Mr. and Mrs. Minnick's separation, and unlawful confinement in the Dismont Insane Asylum.

inm.

The testimony thus far does not prove criminality on the part of the Rev. Mr. Riley, but shows that he sought every opportunity to be in the society of Mrs. Minnick; that he disregarded the law of proprieties, and that his wife was much distressed in consequence of his acts.

A FIGHT WITH A PRAIRIE DOG.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD] PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 8, 1821.—When Thomas Murphy, a Roger Williams' Park employe, went to feed the prairie dogs in their cage to-day one of them seized his hand and began chewing it. The dog could not be clubbed off and Murphy, as the little brute tore the flesh from his hands, awong the animal over and over against a rail headly dashing out its brains. The surgeons fear hydrophobia. Three years ago Murphy had his face clawed by the big monkey, "Ben Butler."

THAT IS ENOUGH.

TROUBLED WATERS OF THE SILVER POOL

Mr. Deckery the Ang I Who Is Persistently Endeavoring to Stir Them in Order to Purify Congress.

THEY WILL NOT SUBSIDE

Although Mr. Reed Does His Best to Prevent the Speculators from Being Submerged.

SENATORS WILL INVESTIGATE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD.] Herald Bureau, Corner Fifteenth and & Streets, N. W., Washington, Jan. 8, 1891.

refuted, or at least uniuvestigated.

Some of the members, too, are beginning to hear Farmers' Alliance element prevails, asking whether it is true that a ring of speculators are controlling

There is a mighty interesting letter in Speaker ver pool scandals. The Speaker didn't show me the date, but I think it is quite recent. The letter Rules to do something with his resoultion for weeks past. He has been put off with evasive anindefinite and were avowedly not based on personal

Mr. Dockery seems to have become tired of these excuses, for over his own signature he has advised Springfield, Ill., and others.

By "others," I understand, is meant the firm of

its name forth specifically, I am told, is due to the summoning of the first named might bring out all

market. He wants to know where it is stored, who owns it, whether any Congressmen are interested directly or indirectly in it, &c. The adoption of a resolution to this effect would enable a Congressional committee to summon as witnesses the officers of the Trust Company where the bullion is stored, the officers of the national bank where the silver certificates are cleared, and every Wall street firm which doals in silver. So the gentlemen in New York should understand that if an investigation is had it will be comprehensive enough to find out something.

If the Committee on Rules doesn't report by the first of next week I understand it is Mr. Dockery's intention to bring the matter directly before the House.

first of next week I understand it is Mr. Dockery's intention to bring the matter directly before the House.

THE SENATE TO ACT.

The investigation will not be confined to one branch of Congress. The general understanding has been that Souators made more out of last summer's legislation in regard to silver than the members of the House. Fresumably they would make more by further legislation. At any rate, the Senate has taken the initiatory toward silver legislation this session and is going to pass a Free Coinage bill some time next week.

Senator Washburn, of Minnesota, seems to have heard some of the talk floating around about seandals in Congress growing out of silver legislation. He was in consultation to-day with members of the Senate Finance Committee. I learn at a late hour that he will without don'th offer in the Senate to-morrow a resolution of inquiry regardling the alleged Congressional silver pool. He will ask that a select committee be appointed at once by the President of the Senate to make the investigation. He will do this in order to avoid the delay which would follow the reference of the resolution to a regular committee of the Senate to report upon. He is the more moved to this course because of the indifference of the House to act in the matter, and for the further reason that he believes that such an investigation so ordered by the Senate will be thorough and prompt.

The Senator did not give me a draft of the resolution, but I am assured it will provide for a searching inquiry. Senator Washburn, by the way, is not a supporter of free coinage. In voting to bury the Election bill, the other day, he found himself the only republican acting with the democratis who was not a pronounced free coinage mun. It may be that having found himself in this company Senator Washburn thinks his own position will be best explained by resolution, which will show that he has no sympathy with speculative silver legislation.

will be best explained by resolution, which will show that he has no sympathy with speculative silver legislation.

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, thinks the investigation ought to be made. The good name of the Honse and Senate has been brought into question through the allegations respecting the silver peol, and the facts ought to come out.

Senator Toller, of Colorado, who is one of the most advanced free silver men in public life, would also like to see an investigation. He does not know what truth there is in the allegation that a silver pool existed among Congressmen, but is certain that he was not in it.

This sentiment I found to be very general among Senators of all shades of political albitations. None of the score or more with whom I talked objected to a thorough investigation of the entire subject. Many of them confessed that their information regarding the matter was derived from the newspapers, but they all feit that the charge was too serious a one to be lightly passed over or prohpoohed as a mere journalistic sensation.

WHAT CONGRESSIEN SAY.

I find a pronounced sentiment existing on both sides of the Honse in favor of an investigation. Congressmen expressed that riews upon the situation sery freely and were carnest in their expressions.

Representative Dockery told me to-day that he

uation very freely and were earnest in their expressions.

Representative Dockery told me to-day that he would undoubtedly take the floor next Monday upon a question of urivilege and move to discharge the Committee on Eules from further consideration of the resolution and consider it in open House unless the committee makes either a favorable or unfavorable report on the resolution before that time. He said he would do it this week but that his speech on the Shipping bill would occupy his attention to-morrow, and Saturday will be given up to eulogies.

Representative Mansur, of Missouri, a vigorous democrat, who has a large constituency of farmers, said:—"Lionest legislation demands a rigid investigation of a charge of this kind, which him agained such wide publicity turough the public press, and which effects the integrity of so many members at both ends of the Capitel, I would heartily favor, for the honor of Congress, a searching investigation of such a nature that would probe this matter to the very bottom."

Representative Walker, of Massachusetts, is a

PROGRESS OF THE SENATE DEBATE.

MS. M'CREARY FAVORS VIGOROUS PROTECTION OF SEALS PENDING ARBITRATION.

Representative McCreary, of Kentucky, who was he democratic chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in the last Congress and who will in all probability be the chairman of that committee in the next Congress, which may have to deal with the Behring Sea question, said to-night :-

"We are confronted by a very serious problem in this Behring Sea dispute. Lord Salisbury and Mr. this benring sea dispute. Lord sansoury and Mr. Blaine have argued the case to an issue, and this issue we will have to face. There is the choice of but two lines of action open to us at this time. We must either secure an agreement between the two nations for suspension of scaling operations pending arbitration, or we must adopt a vigorous policy and do whatever may be necessary to prevent poaching or maranding in violation of our understood rights.

or industrial of the stood rights.

'I am in favor of a vigorous American policy.

Much damage will be done to the seal industry by maranders during the long time that arbitration may be pending, which would inflict great pecuniary less upon the United States unless measures are taken to protect the seals."

WASHINGTON NOTES. The Census Bureau to-day announced the populations of Philadelphia to be 1,046,964, of Pittsburg.

238,617 and of Allegheny City, 105,287. New York postmasters nominated:-George E. Norris, Brighton; William I. Halstead, Mount Kisco; James L. Hays, Walden; Andrew J. Taft, Wniteball; appointed, C. Marlatt, Troupsburg.

The President has approved the act to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing

deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding for the first half of the fiscal year 1891. The bill authorizing the issuance of certificates of service to telegraph operators who were with the Union army during the War of the Rebellion was passed by the House.

A celebration of the beginning of the second century of the American patent system by inventors and manufacturers of patented inventions will be held in this city in April of the present year.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day instructed the chafman, Representative Hitt, of Hilmois, to report the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. The bill carries an aggregate appropriation of \$1,665,925, and is \$39,850 less than the appropriation for the current year.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the shipping Subsidy bill, and the day was spent in debate without deciding upon any time for taking a vote.

A TORNADO RUNS AMUCK.

PERSONS HILLED AND INJURED AND PROPERTY DESTROYED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF TEXAS. SHEHMAN, Jan. 8, 1891 - A tornado passed east of

this town yesterday afternoon. Several houses were blown down, an infant killed and four adults were seriously wounded. John Schmidt was blown over a barbed wire fence. He seized the wire as he passed, and his hand was almost torn off.

he passed, the his hand was almost torn off.

Household goods are scattered about for miles, and the loss is great. Further search may reveal many more field hodies.

The tornado passed above the town of Yoskum and about two and a haif miles west of it. It demoished three houses and did much other damage. No one was injured so far as heard from.

At Shriner much property was damaged. A child was killed and several persons dangerously injured.

CLOSING IN ON THE SIOUX.

General Miles Tightens the Cordon Around the Camp of the Hostile Indians.

RED GLOUD COMES INTO THE AGENCY

The Old Chief Is for Peace and Says Three Hundred Ogalallas Will Follow Him at Once.

LIEUTENANT CASEY WAS MURDERED

He Was Shot Down from Behind by a Treacherous Brule Buck.

PINE RIDGE, S. D., Jan. 8, 1891.-The troops sur rounding the hostile camp this afternoon closed in slightly on the Indians. The circle of troops about the hostiles is gradually being drawn tighter in order to be within easy striking distance should

The troops will be placed to-morrow as folows :- General Carr, with nine troops of the Sixth and two Hotchkiss guns, at the junction of panies of Seventh infantry will be on White River Creek, a short distance from the late battle field. Captain Illsley, with four companies of the Seventh cavalry, will be on Lower Lime Kiln Creek four miles from its source.

nobody, except perhaps General Miles himself, knows, but it cannot be much longer.

Old Red Cloud came into the agency to-day. He and his wife left the hostile camp last night and walked the entire distance, sixteen miles to this place. General Miles decided that he would hold no more talks with the aged chief, as he had given him the ultimatum several days ago to abandon the hostiles or suffer the conse

The arrival of the old man is considered an evidence of his good faith, as is also the effort he him of his danger.

and the Brules shortly succeeding the killing of Casey. The former made an effort to separate from the Brules and return to the agency. The latter objected, firing at them a number of shots, all of which, however, passed over their heads, no

This morning about two hundred of the Ogallal as, he says, succeeded in forsaking the Brules, and in a light fall of snow came into the agency friendly visit to the Crows and were granted an andience by General Miles. Isaac Miller, the cook of the horder camp, who was brought in yesterday murdered, was buried to-day.

Buffalo Bill, attended by Buckskin Jack, arrived at noon from Rushville in the face of a stiff breeze tie was warmly greeted by several hundred Indians, who througed about the sutler'

expess.

"I had no idea the pension attorneys were taking fees in these cases," he said, "for it is evident their contract with the soldier was void after the Pension Bureau refused to allow the claim. Every one of these cases came to the committee after the Pansion Bureau had turned them down upon some trifling technicality of evidence. This matter will have the attention of the committee at once, for it is a serious business."

I learned to-day that this abuse has been going on in the Pension Bureau for several years, and that thousands of dollars have undoubtedly been paid out to the attorneys for fees in those cases to which the attorneys had no right whatever. It is said that all of the private pension bills passed by the last Congress as well as the 799 of the last session were subject to the same abuse.

Ms. M'CREARY FAVORS VIGOBOUS PROTECTION OF

tated the fight.

At the suggestion of Buffalo Bill General Miles to-hight sent out scouts to ascertain who the Indians are that have been seen at the head of snake Biver, south of the Nobrara. Late to-night it is reported that three hundred Indians, said to be

Indians are that have been seen at the bead of Snake Biver, south of the Niobrara. Late to-night it is reported that three hundred Indians, said to be coming, are reported in camp three miles from the agoney. The report has been verified.

The talk here now is that Little Wound. Two Strike and Big Road with their bands, in addition to lied Cloud, are about to leave the hostiles. Two Strike has always been considered one of the leaders of the war party. He has two sons who were at the Carlisie school and they have been strongly urging him to go back to the agency. It is supposed that their words are beginning to have their effect. It is not safe to predict the return of any of these Indians, however, until they arrive here, though General Brooke sends word that he has been notified by the Ggallallas that it was determined in council to-day that many of the principal men and chiefs now on that creek will visit General Miles to-morrow.

A DELIBERATH MURDER.

The killing of Lieutenant Casey was deliberate murder. The story of his death as told by Yankton Charley, one of Buffalo Bill's men, now employed as a soout, is that he had started out to visit the hostiles to induce the chiefs to come in to talk with General Brooke. He passed a small band of Ogallallas w o were butchering, and proceeded further, followed, however, by two of the Indians, who appeared to be frisndly. He was shortly afterward met by Pete Richards, son-in-law of Red Cloud, who had been sent by the latter to warn him not to approach nearer the hostiles because it was dangerous. Casey said he would ride to the top of a little knoil, whence he could get a view of the hostile camp. Richards dissuaded him and he and Casey turned around and departed. Just then Richards heard a shot, and turning back saw then Richards heard a shot, and turning back saw then with his scouts watching the hostile camp, and, with one cheyenne, met two Indians, an Ogallalla and a Bruile. The Ogallalla warned Casey that the Erules were bad and would shoot. As Casey turned tog

Buffalo Bill, assistant to General Colby, arrived at the agency to-day to confer with General Miles. Colonel Baker, of Omaha, and Major Comegys, of Cheyenne, are here to pay the troops in the field. It will require \$50,000. Colonel Shafter, who has been on sick leave, has returned.

"GOOD INDIANS GET NOTHING." HENCE THE SHOSHONES WILL BE BAD AND

THERATEN THE PROPLE OF IDAHO. Boran Cirr, Idaho, Jan. 8, 1891 .- The town of Pocatello is in a great state of excitement over the action of the Shoshone Indians on the reservation. The chief, Mayer Jim, declared that the Indians would fight, giving as his reason that the "bad

indians get hosp grub and blanksts; good Indian get nothing. Indian heap mad, will fight."

are on the rampage and the people are fiseing from the city for safety. The Indians are in war pain and cannot be restrained." The Governor's Guards and the United States avairy at Boise City were notified to repair to Pocatello as soon as possible, and are as roufe

atello is almost entirely destitute of arms and a

AGENT ROYER REMOVED.

AGENCY TO CAPTAIN PIERCE, this morning sent a despatch to Agent Royer, at Pine Ridge, dismissing him from the service. The Secretary directs him to turn over the property to Captain Pierce, First infantry, who will temporarily ct as agent at that point. This action, so far as the removal of Royer is concerned, was dete

to the emergency. While his ability to perform the

uties of his position in ordinary times is not

e has failed, it is said, to show the nerve which

Salt Lake City, Utah.

FOOD PLENTY FOR GOOD INDIANS. INSPECTOR CISNEY DENIES STORIES OF SHORT

BATIONS-CHEYENNE COUNTY DESERTED. PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 8, 1891.—James H. Claney, of Warsaw, Ind., arrived in the city last evening from Montana. He is inspector of Indian agencies and to-day went to Cheyenne Agency. He has inspected all the agencies of the Sioux except the Cheyenne. He says at Standing Rock the Indians

cheyenne. He says at Standing Rock the Indians are fed in splendid shane and have nothing to complain of. Indeed, every agency feeds its Indiang in good shape, and nowhere has he found rations short except at Rozebud and Pine Ridge. At these two appropriations have been delayed in passing, but by this time those who are behaving themselves are getting everything they need.

John Holiand, chief of Indian scouts of the Cheyenne country, arrived in the city to-day and reports everything quiet on the Cheyenne. There are now stationed at Fort Sully four companies of soldiers, who have in charge 226 of Stitting Bull's warriors. There are also three companies of infantry at Fort Bennet and four companies at Cheyenne, fifty miles west of Fort Bennet.

All the Cheyenne Indians are now at the agency with the exception of those from Big Foot and Hump's bands, who went on the warpath, and they were nearly all killed in the late battle. Rev. Joseph Bird, Indian minister from Big Foot's hostile camp on the Cheyenne, was in for medicine. He reports the Cheyenne country almost descrited of Indians, the able bodied being either at the agency or on the warpath, while many of the old and sick are left to shift for themselves.

ARMS FOR POCATELLO. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 8, 1891.-General Manager Ressgule, of the Union Pacific Bailroad. is now holding a conference with Colonel Blound at Fort Douglass relative to the sending of arms from the military post here to Pocatello, Idaho. As the arms are subject to an order of the Governor. Becretary Sells, who is acting in the absence of Governor Thomas, will likely issue a proclamation. There are men enough in the town to handle the

GRIEF AT CASEY'S DEATH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE BEHALD.] FORT KROSH, Mont., Jan. 8, 1891 .- The killing of First Lieutenant E. W. Casey, Twenty-second infantry, commanding Troop A, Cheyenne Indian scouts, by a Brule Sloux near Pine Ridge Agency, yestorday, is a sad blow to the officers and ladies here, where he was stationed. He was a thorough soldier and a favorite not only with his own regiment, but with all who ever mot him.

White Bull, a prominent chief who is now at this post, on being told of his death, wept bitterly. He said if the iGreat/Chief, meaning General Miles, wanted any more mon, he could furnish three or four hundred young warriors who would be only too glad to go against the Sloux and avenge the death of Lieutenant Casey their, best friend. The flag is at half-mast and an air of sadness hauge over the post. First Lieutenant E. W. Casey, Twenty-second in-

YELLOW HORSE FOR WAR. SPRINGVIEW, Neb., Jan. 8, 1891 .- Chief Yellow

Horse, formerly liquitenant of the Indian police at Resebud Agency, passed through this town with a Rescould Agency, passed through this town with a considerable following to-day when asked if he was not afraid to meet the warring element of his tribe he replied:—
"No; we are all hostiles now."
Tellow Horse was supposed to be a friendly, Swift Bear and his band, formerly of the same agency, also decisred for war. Both chiefs are supposed to be bearing for the hostile camp near Fine Ridge.

CHASING A SMALL BAND.

[DY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] FORT BUFORD, N. D., Jan. 8, 1891 .- A small band would fight, giving as his reason that the "bad ndians get hosp grub and blankets; good Indian get nothing. Indian heap mad, will fight."

A despatch from the town says:—"The Indians this morning to intercept them.